

## Winter Crime

## Annual Waves Disgrace to Modern Cities

By HENRY MANNERING, Chicago

**W**HEN Indian summer passes and the first blasts of winter blow across the prairies and into the canyon streets of the city crime increases. Search the files of the newspapers and there the seeker after a great and significant fact will see that there has been a "wave of crime" during the first months of winter every year for twenty years.

When winter has worn out its bitterness and the first gentle suggestion of spring is in the air then crime begins to decrease. There are fewer burglaries and highway robberies; petty thefts and petty swindling becomes less frequent.

These are facts that any newspaper, any experienced policeman or any careful observer will verify. Crime increases when the cold days come and decreases with the advance of spring.

With winter living becomes harder; coal is necessary, more food is needed, new clothing is demanded. Thousands find life terribly difficult in the summer time and with the change of the aspect of nature many find that self-preservation drives them to charity, or to the other alternative for a poor person, and that is theft in some form.

The women and children and the weaker men go to charity. The stronger men, finding the way to an honest living barred by what they conceive to be insurmountable obstacles, become robbers.

When the warm days come again and employment on the farms, in the shops and in building is easier to secure, then the crime wave recedes. In times of panic the crime wave rises higher.



No boy decides to be a criminal, to go to prison by trying to live without work. Youth is naturally idealistic and the lads of Chicago, raised under favorable conditions, want to be good and useful men. The strongest of them overcome all obstacles and achieve their ambition, but the weaker ones become law breakers.

More police, more prisons, more repressive laws will not reduce the annual crime wave. Organized society must do better than that for its people or some of them will run amuck and we shall continue to have these annual crime waves that disgrace modern civilization.

## Harm and Good Done by English Sparrow

By R. G. WEATHERSTONE, Minneapolis, Minn.

alleged service to man in destroying insect pests. Farmers have, however, settled the question to their own satisfaction and in many places a small sum is paid for the destruction of these birds, the legislatures of some of the states having made appropriations for this fund.

J. H. Gurney, in "The House Sparrow," 1885, conclusively shows from a number of dissections that the sparrow's food to the amount of 75 per cent. consists of grain and only 10 per cent. of insects.

Dr. Coues, in "The English Sparrow in America," 1885, says that "these birds, introduced to keep down insect life, have proved a failure and are now generally regarded as a distinct curse."

And it may be seen from observation that the sparrow is destructive to public and private buildings where allowed to nest and raise young. They are also quarrelsome and noisy and will prevent song birds from inhabiting groves or orchards near dwelling houses. But they will not themselves inhabit extensive groves or timbered tracts any great distance removed from human habitations.

## Factor In Making Ultimate Success

By OTTO J. KRAMPKOWSKY

Co-operation when practiced at the proper time is one of the prime factors to success. When in a large institution the officers and employees co-operate in their various capacities such efforts are bound to aid the institution or corporation in its growth and future success.

Co-operation, however, is like the mechanism of a watch; it is a very delicate subject and must be handled tenderly and carefully looked after by the superior officers. A watch, you know, is liable to get out of order, and if the difficulty is not remedied immediately it will stop running. It is the same thing with co-operation in any large institution. The moment it ceases, through lack of interest on the part of the employers in the welfare of their employees, there is bound to be a loss and sometimes ultimate disaster. A failure in co-operation comes through dissatisfaction on the part of the employees, due to prevailing wrong conditions, which could be very easily remedied if looked into by the superior officers.

## Impure Air Found in Many Places

By E. A. WELSH, Chicago

You would think they would all be poisoned, as indeed they are. The weather this fall has been particularly beautiful and the air is charged with all the health-giving qualities in the world, it's free and to breathe it means life and strength, but thousands of our people that really should know better, would rather breathe every germ in the world than cold, fresh air.

## CAP and BELLS



### FINE WAY OF PAYING DEBTS

Editor, Persuaded by Tailor to Order Suit of Clothes, Adopts Novel Method of Payment.

When a newspaper man of New Orleans was preparing to leave that city in order to take a position in New York, a tailor named Eisenstein overwhelmed him with offers of new suits of clothes at unusually low prices. The writer finally took the clothes, put them on, and set out for New York, carefully neglecting to pay Mr. Eisenstein any money at all.

A few months later he received this communication from the tailor: "Dear Sir: On looking over my books I find that you are indebted to me in the sum of fifty dollars. Kindly remit same at your earliest convenience. Very truly yours, 'SAMUEL EISENSTEIN'."

Hurling himself upon his trusty typewriter, the newspaper man wrote the following gem:

"Dear Mr. Eisenstein: Inclosed find my check for one hundred dollars. If you can get it cashed, kindly remit the other fifty dollars."—Popular Magazine.

### One That He Forgot.

Two black-faced minstrels were giving an entertainment on the sands of a certain seaside holiday resort recently. While one of them was telling funny stories about the humors of boarding house landladies, the other went among the crowd making a collection. He at length went up to a stern-looking woman, who promptly snatched the tambourine from his hand and poured the contents into her lap. As she returned the empty tambourine to the astonished minstrel she exclaimed:

"Tell your friend who knows so much about landladies that I'm the one he forgot to pay the last time he was here!"

### Reporters' Troubles.

A well-known newspaper man was talking about the difficulties of a reporter's life.

"A kind of intuition, a kind of mind reading," he said, "is essential to successful reporting."

"Two business men were talking at a club."

"Did you tell that reporter not to announce that you were a candidate for the shrievalty?" said the first.

"The other looked up from his journal gloomily."

"Yes," he answered, "and the darn fool never put it in his paper!"

### FEARFUL.



Editor—You made an awful mistake in setting up that poem.

Composer—What poem?

Editor—"Polly's Pimples," and you set it up "Polly's Pimples."

### Split Possessives.

Split infinitives jar on the sensibilities of the meticulous, but split possessives are funny. Sometimes, you cure them by coming back with one that's slightly worse. Frinstance:

"Did you see the lady that got off the car's red parasol?"

"Yes, but look at that man down there on the other side of the street's funny fuzzy hat."

### His Time Is Money.

"Is he a man of much importance in this community?"

"I should say he is! A caller has to pass through six ground glass doors and explain his mission to three secretaries before he ever gets a glimpse of that man."

### Playing With Fire.

First Bachelor Maid—Miss Singleton is playing with fire again.

Second Bachelor Maid—How is that?

First Bachelor Maid—Going with an "old flame" of hers.—Judge.

### MRS. HIGHBROW LAUDS DRAMA

More Real Enjoyment at Play Than Time She Saw David Harum in "The Music Teacher."

"Yes, yes, indeed! 'Daddy Pulls the Strings' is certainly a nice little play," remarked Mrs. Wood B. Highbrow, patting her hat. "Of course, a person of high intellectual pabulum would prefer a play of Ibsen's or Shakespeare's or that other celebrated dramatist—let's see, what is his name? It's the French for 'rooster.' Oh, yes, Cyrano de Bergerac—but for an evening's diversion, 'Daddy' proved very enervating, especially for a person of sedentary habits, like Wood."

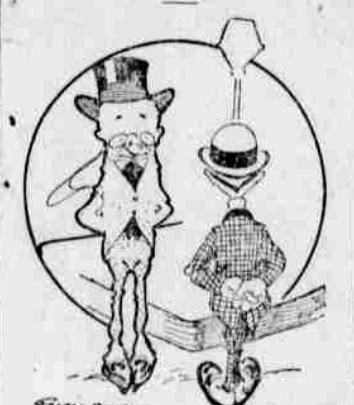
"When the dear man proposed going, I was reluctant, fearing my amour propre—which is so delicate in me—might be shocked, but, much to my relief, 'Daddy' never even mentioned corset, much less pulled it tighter in plain view."

"Wasn't Molly McIntosh cute in hoopskirts? However, I'm glad bouffé draperies are laise. It took me some time to get used to tight skirts, but now that I have reduced my environment by daily messages, I feel perfectly naive in them."

"No, I didn't find it hard to understand the dialect. You see, I am perfectly familiar with the Beverly novels and Walter's 'Scottish Chiefs' and 'The Sticky Minister,' which all abound in Scotch phrenology."

"Yes, yes, indeed! Wood and I haven't laughed and cried so much at a play since we saw David Harum in 'The Music Teacher.'—Kansas City Star.

### HASTE IS WASTE.



"His dat qui cito dat." That's Eytalian, I guess. What's it mean? Do you know?"

"Literally, 'He gives twice who gives quickly.' A freer translation would be 'He who gives quickly gives twice as much as he would if he stopped to think it over.'"

### Merely an Inference.

"Have you asked my daughter to be your wife?"

"No, sir."

"Then why do you come to me to ask for her? How do you know she would accept you if I gave my consent?"

"Well, I have an idea that it will be all right. She asked me about my salary last night."

"Yes?"

"And when I told her how much I was getting per week I noticed that she neither looked at the clock nor said anything about being all tired out because she had been on duty all day tagging for the benefit of the children's hospital."

### As Gentlemen Go.

The women's waiting room of a certain Cleveland hotel is presided over by one of the mildest-mannered, self-effacing little ladies in existence. She seldom speaks, and never finds fault. It is related of her that a young man came into the room one time to keep an appointment with a woman who had not yet appeared. He held a cigar in his hand.

"May one smoke here?" he asked politely.

"I'm sorry," smiled the attendant, "but it's against the rules."

"Where did all those cigar stubs come from?"

"They were left by gentlemen who didn't ask."

### Muffled Knocks.

"Tommy, you mustn't interrupt Mrs. Kowler. She has only a few minutes to stay, and she wants to do the talking."

"Sometimes I feel, Gerald, that if I didn't see you often, then once in six months I'd think ever so much more of you."

"You have such good little boys Mrs. Fagus that I often wonder why you don't dress them decently."

"You're well fixed financially, old chap, and you really ought to try to move in good society."

### Cure Worked.

"How many of these sheep got out of here?" asked the angry farmer.

"I don't know," replied the new hired man, rubbing his eyes. "After I had watched five or six of 'em jump over the fence I seemed to lose the count, for that always puts me to sleep."—Lippincott's.

### Ladies and Cigarettes.

"My wife made me promise to quit smoking before she would marry me," remarked Mr. Meekton.

"And now?"

"I'm doing my best to get her to promise not to begin."

### Fostering a Pancy.

Mrs. Jones—Why are you going home so soon? Surely your husband can get along without you.

Mrs. Smith—I know it. But I don't want him to find out that he can.

## THE CHILDREN

### RAISE PIGEONS FOR PROFIT

Most Fanciers Take to Fantails or Pouters, but Homers Should Be Selected for Money.

The boy or girl who lives where it is possible to keep live stock will derive a great deal of pleasure, as well as considerable profit, from raising pigeons. If they are properly cared for pigeons give their owners little trouble and they more than repay for the time spent upon them. The sale of squabs, which are the young birds, nets a goodly profit after the owner has once started his pigeon loft.

Nearly all pigeon fanciers like to own some fancy birds, such as fantails, pouters, or tumblers, but when it comes to making money from the birds, the homers should be chosen. The full grown homers, properly mated, should be bought only from a reliable dealer. They may be a little expensive but they pay in the end. A pair of first class homers will cost about two dollars. Every pair of good birds, well cared for, produce about a dozen squabs a year. In the wholesale market the homers squabs sell for about \$4 a dozen. Private customers are willing to pay 40 and even 50 cents a pair for them.

The old birds feed their young until they are about four weeks old, when they are ready to be marketed. If the boy or girl who owns the pigeons has attended to the needs of the old birds in the morning, he or she may go off to school feeling sure that the young birds will be fed and cared for by their parents. Food may be left before the birds all the time, for pigeons never eat too much.

Of course, everything depends upon the kind of house the pigeons live in, the sort of food they receive, and



Boy and His Pigeons.

whether or not their surroundings are kept absolutely clean. Pigeons are very dainty birds. They detest dirty food or water and they dislike unclean surroundings. Their two worst enemies are cold and rats. Therefore, it will be seen that their quarters should be well built so that they will be warm and dry and yet have plenty of ventilation and light. It is not wise to keep pigeons in or about a barn because in such locality they are almost sure to be assailed by rats. One of the best ways to keep the rats out of a pigeon coop is to sink one-inch wire netting into the ground along the coop foundation, tacking it well up on the sides. This will keep the rats from burrowing under the sills or from making holes in the sides above ground.

Pigeons eat a variety of grains, such as Canadian peas, cracked corn, and wheat, German millet and hempseed. They also need finely broken shell, and ground rock salt and charcoal.

### Greetings.

It is common in Arabia to put cheek to cheek.

The Hindu falls in the dust before his superior.

The Chinaman dismounts when a great man goes by.

A Japanese removes his sandals, crosses his hands, and cries out "Spare me!"

The Burmese pretend to smell of a person's face, pronounce it sweet, and then ask for a "smell."

The Australian natives practice the singular custom when meeting of sticking out their tongues at each other.

A striking salutation of the South Sea Islanders is to fling a jar of water over the head of a friend.

The Arabs hug and kiss each other.

### A Nasty Accident.

Bennie, aged 4, met Henry, aged 5, and the following conversation ensued:

"What's matter your head?"

"Bumped it on a ceiling."

"On a stepladder?"

"No, I was playin' 'ith my papa on a floor an' I was sitting on his tummy."

"An' nen what?"

"Papa sneezed."—Public Opinion.

### A Timely Threat.

Mamma—Dear, dear! Have I come home to a naughty little girl?

Nurse—Really, madam, I don't know what to do with Miss Mabel. She's been very troublesome all the afternoon, and now she says if she can't have cake before her bread and butter she'll go on a hunger strike!

Punch.

## My Idea!



### TRAPPER MUST BE SKILLED

Farmer Boy, to Be Successful, Must Acquire Knowledge of Habits of Different Animals.

Wild animals depend largely on their scent to escape pitfalls and traps. Consequently, any effort in trapping must first of all eliminate odors. Therefore, to be most successful in capturing fur animals requires knowledge of the habits of each. The setting of traps requires skill, not only in placing them in the right spot, but in covering up odors and the evidence of the presence of human beings. The time of the year and the character of the weather have much to do in finding prizes on making the rounds in the morning. Animals are governed largely by weather conditions and when a severe snowstorm or cold snap approaches, remain close in their dens or holes. At such times the trapper will not have much luck. Dry, cold, frosty nights in winter are also not fruitful of good results. But when the nights are dark, rainy and cloudy the chances for good catches are very favorable.

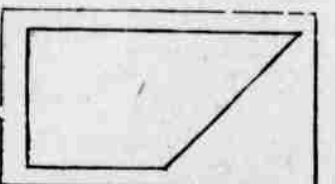
Most game is usually found in wild, rough, hilly or swampy countries. Foxes and wolves are sometimes seen on the open prairie. In looking for signs of game observe carefully the rocks and brush along creeks, ponds and lakes. The paths of beaver, muskrat, coon and mink are evidences that fur-bearing game travels in that vicinity. These are sure signs and are splendid places to trap. For mink, which is one of the most valuable fur animals, the trap should be set near the den. Trapping for mink may begin in November and continue until April, between which dates the fur is prime.

If a plain trail leads into and along the edge of the water, the trap may be set in the water at the extreme edge, so that it will not be conspicuous. The chain should be fastened with a stake deep under the water. In open drifts and hollow logs the trap is set at the entrance and covered with leaves and the bait places in the hole a few inches from the entrance. Traps should be handled with gloves.

### LITTLE DISSECTION PUZZLE

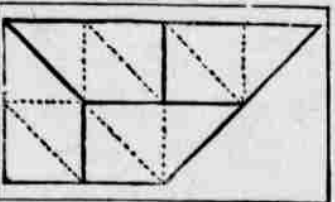
Trick Is to Cut Piece of Cardboard Into Four Pieces of Precisely Same Shape and Size.

Cut out a piece of paper or cardboard of the shape shown in the illustration. It will be seen at once that the proportions are simply those of a square attached to half another square.



Dissection Puzzle.

lar square, divided diagonally. The puzzle is to cut it into four pieces all of precisely the same size and shape. The solution to this puzzle is shown in the second illustration. Di-



Solution of Puzzle.

vide the figure up into twelve equal triangles, and it is easy to discover the directions of the cuts as indicated by the dark lines.

### The Terrors of English.

If an S and an I and an O and a U With an X at the end spell Su.

And an E and a Y and an E spell E. Pray what is a speller to do?

Then if also an S and an I and a G And a H E D spell side.

There's nothing much left for a speller to do But go commit slouches!

—Success Magazine.